

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.; the "Act"); Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 342D; and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, Department of Health (DOH), State of Hawaii,

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS BASE HAWAII**

(hereinafter "PERMITTEE"),

is authorized to discharge treated wastewater to the receiving waters named Pacific Ocean through Outfall Serial No. 001 at Latitude 21°27'32" N, Longitude 157°42'56" W and storm water to the receiving waters named Kaneohe Bay through Outfall Serial No. 002 at Latitude 21°26'17"N, Longitude 157°45'34"W,

from its Kaneohe Bay Water Reclamation Facility located at Building 0829, Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii 96863

in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein, and in the DOH "Standard NPDES Permit Conditions", that is available on the DOH, Clean Water Branch (CWB) website at <http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/home/standard-npdes-permit-conditions/>.

All references to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are to regulations that are in effect on July 1, 2011, except as otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified herein, all terms are defined as provided in the applicable regulations in Title 40 of the CFR.

This permit, including the Zone of Mixing, will become effective **<DATE>**.

This permit, including the Zone of Mixing, and the authorization to discharge will expire at midnight, **<DATE>**.

Signed this **<DATE>**.

(For) Director of Health

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A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Outfall Serial No. 001

- a. During the period beginning with the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater from Outfall Serial No. 001. The discharge shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations ¹				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Annual	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	²	²	²	MGD	Continuous/ Estimate ³	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	30	45	²	mg/L	1/Week ³	24-Hour Composite
	500	751	²	lbs/day		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30	45	²	mg/L	1/Week ³	24-Hour Composite
	500	751	²	lbs/day		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent					
pH	Not less than 7.0 and not greater than 8.6			standard units	1/Week	Grab
Chlordane	0.030	--	0.74	µg/L	1/Month ³	24-Hour Composite
	0.00050	--	0.012	lbs/day		
Enterococci	--	6,510 ⁴	93,186 ⁵	CFU/100 mL	5/Month ⁶	Grab ⁷
Oil and Grease	--	--	10	mg/L	1/Week ³	Grab
	--	--	167	lbs/day		
Temperature	--	--	²	°C	1/Week	Grab
Turbidity	--	--	²	NTU	1/Month ³	Grab
Chronic Toxicity	--	--	Pass ⁸	TUc	1/Month	24-Hour Composite

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Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations ¹				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Annual	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Remaining Pollutants	--	--	⁹	µg/l	1/Year	Grab

N/A – Not Applicable

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

¹ Compliance with mass-based effluent limitations shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 8.34 * \text{concentration (mg/L)} * \text{flow (MGD)}$$

² The Permittee shall monitor and report the parameter analytical test results.

³ Both influent and effluent samples shall be taken, as specified in Part A.1.b and A.1.c of this Permit.

⁴ Compliance based on the monthly geometric mean.

⁵ Compliance based on the single sample maximum.

⁶ Report enterococci as a geometric mean and as a single sample.

⁷ Effluent monitoring shall consist of one grab sample collected between 12 noon and 3:00 pm. Enterococci samples shall be analyzed using Method 1600, *Membrane Filter Test Method for Enterococci in Water* (EPA 821-R-97-004, May 1997).

⁸ “Pass”, as described in Section B.3 of this Permit.

⁹ The Permittee shall perform annual monitoring on all remaining pollutants listed in Appendix 1 of this permit, except those already specified in the table above.

Parameter	Effluent Limitations ¹			Monitoring Requirements	
	Geometric Mean ²	Single Sample Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia Nitrogen	2.0	5.00	µg/L	1/Month ³	24-Hour Composite
	0.03	0.08	lbs/day		
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	--	6,230	µg/L	1/Month ³	24-Hour Composite
	--	104	lbs/day		
Total Nitrogen	⁴	⁴	µg/L	1/Month ³	24-Hour Composite
	⁴	⁴	lbs/day		
Total Phosphorus	⁴	⁴	µg/L	1/Month ³	24-Hour Composite
	⁴	⁴	lbs/day		

¹ Compliance with mass-based effluent limitations shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 8.34 * \text{concentration (mg/L)} * \text{flow (MGD)}$$

² To be evaluated on a calendar year.

³ Both influent and effluent samples shall be taken, as specified in Parts A.1.b, and A.1.c of this permit, where applicable. If the single sample maximum is exceeded at any time, the Permittee shall increase the monitoring frequency to twice per week for the remainder of the calendar year.

⁴ The Permittee shall monitor and report the parameter analytical test results.

- b. For individual discharge parameters monitored in the influent and effluent, monitoring shall be conducted on the same day.
- c. All influent and effluent monitoring shall be arranged so that each day of the calendar week is represented once per month (i.e., for discharge parameters monitoring 5 days per week or 3 days per week), or once per two months (i.e., for discharge parameters monitored once per week).
- d. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements in Part A.1 of this permit shall be taken at the following locations:

PUBLIC NOTICE PERMIT
August 20, 2013

- (1) Influent Monitoring, Monitoring Location INF: All influent samples shall be taken downstream of any additions to the trunk sewer, upstream of any in-plant return flows, and prior to treatment where representative samples of the influent can be obtained.
- (2) Effluent Monitoring Location, Outfall Serial No. 001: All effluent samples shall be taken downstream from any additions to the facility after all treatment processes, and prior to mixing with effluent from the Kailua Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and the receiving waters, where representative samples of the final effluent can be obtained.

2. Outfall Serial No. 002

- a. During the period beginning with the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water runoff associated with industrial activities at the facility from Outfall Serial No. 002 at the southwestern corner of the facility to Kaneohe Bay at latitude 21° 26' 17" N and longitude 157° 45'34" W. The discharge shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Storm Water Limitation ¹	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	²	MGD	1/Year	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	²	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Chemical Oxygen Demand	²	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Total Phosphorus	²	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Total Nitrogen	²	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	²	mg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite
Oil and Grease	15	mg/L	1/Year	Grab
pH	7.0 – 8.6	standard units	1/Year	Grab
Remaining Pollutants ³	²	µg/L	1/Year	Grab/Composite

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Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Storm Water Limitation ¹	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

¹ Pollutant concentration levels shall not exceed the storm water discharge limits or be outside the ranges indicated in the table. Actual or measured levels which exceed those storm water discharge limits or are outside those ranges shall be reported to the Director within 30 days after the Permittee becomes aware of the results. The Permittee shall provide the DOH with an explanation of the pollutant origin. Monitoring results shall be submitted to the DOH on the DMR form.

² The Permittee shall monitor and report the parameter analytical test results.

³ The Permittee shall perform annual monitoring on all remaining pollutants listed in Appendix 1 of this permit, except those already specified in the table above.

- b. The Permittee shall collect samples for analysis from a discharge resulting from a representative storm. A representative storm means a rainfall that accumulates more than 0.1 inch of rain and occurs at least 72 hours after the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) rainfall event.
- c. For storm water monitoring in accordance with Part A.2, only:
 - (1) Samples for analysis shall be collected during the first 15 minutes of the discharge and at 15-minute intervals thereafter for the duration of the discharge. If the discharge lasts for over an hour, sample collection may cease.
 - (2) The sample collected during the first 15 minutes shall be analyzed as a grab sample. If two or more samples are collected, they shall be analyzed as a composite.
 - (3) “Composite sample” means a combination of at least two sample aliquots, collected at periodic intervals. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the flow at the time of sampling or total flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.
- d. Monitoring Methods

Conduct monitoring in accordance with test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or unless otherwise specified, with detection limits low enough to measure compliance with the discharge limitations specified in Part A.2.a. For cases where the discharger limitation is below the lowest detection limit of the appropriate test procedure, the Permittee shall use the test method with the lowest detection limit.

e. Additional Storm Water Monitoring

The Director may specify additional monitoring requirements and limitations, in addition to the monitoring requirements specified in Part A.2.a of this permit.

f. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements in Part A.2 of this permit shall be taken at Outfall Serial No. 002, prior to the storm water discharge to Kaneohe Bay.

g. Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP)

The Permittee shall:

- (1) Continue to implement its SWPCP to control storm water discharge associated with the facility.
- (2) Submit an updated SWPCP to the Director within 60 days after the effective date of this permit.
- (3) Implement the updated SWPCP upon its submittal to the Director.
- (4) Review and update the SWPCP as often as needed or as required by the Director.
- (5) Revise and update the SWPCP should any single discharge limitation or water quality standard established in HAR, Chapter 11-54-4, for marine waters, be exceeded. The revision shall include BMPs and/or other measures to reduce the amount of pollutants found to be in exceedance from entering storm water runoff.
- (6) Report any major changes or revisions to the SWPCP to the Director within 30 calendar days from the date the revisions were made.
- (7) Maintain a copy of the SWPCP and documentation of all revisions, as applicable, at the facility.

3. Interim Effluent Limitations for Ammonia Nitrogen at Outfall Serial No. 001

- a. The Permittee shall maintain compliance with the following interim effluent limitation for ammonia nitrogen at Outfall Serial No. 001. The interim effluent limitation for ammonia nitrogen shall be effective from the effective date of this Order through <9.75 Years from effective date>, or 3 months after the completion of the Task 13 specified in Part A.3.b of this permit, which ever occurs first.

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Parameter	Interim Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Geometric Mean ¹	Single Sample Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia Nitrogen	15,829	26,810	µg/L	1/Month ²	24-Hour Composite
	264	447	lbs/day		

¹ To be evaluated on a calendar year.

² Both influent and effluent samples shall be taken, as specified in Parts A.1.b and A.1.c of this Permit.

- b. The Permittee shall implement the following tasks to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen specified in section A.1 of this permit. These tasks shall be completed as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than the compliance dates specified below.

Table 6. Compliance Schedule for Ammonia Nitrogen

Task	Compliance Date
1. The Permittee shall secure funding to evaluate alternatives to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen established in section A.1 of this permit. The Permittee shall submit a report identifying the source of funding to DOH.	<1 Year>
2. The Permittee shall identify and evaluate reasonable alternatives to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen established in section A.1 of this permit. The Permittee shall identify the effective alternative to be implemented to comply with final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen. The Permittee shall submit a report to DOH which summarizes all reasonable alternatives evaluated and the process of evaluation for each alternative. The report shall identify the selected alternative and provide the rationale for selecting the chosen alternative. Further, the report shall provide an assessment on the effectiveness of the chosen alternative to meet the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen specified in section A.1 of this Order.	<2 Years>
3. The Permittee shall identify funding for the design of the identified alternative from Task 2. The Permittee shall submit a report identifying the source of funding to DOH.	<2.5 Years>
4. The Permittee shall secure funding for the design of the necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit.	<3.5 Years>
5. The Permittee shall issue contract for the design of the necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit.	<4 Years>
6. The Permittee shall submit the draft design specifications for necessary facility upgrades to DOH for review and a summary of expected implementation costs (construction and operation).	<5 Years>
7. The Permittee shall identify potential funding for the construction and implementation of the necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit. The Permittee shall submit a report identifying the source of funding to DOH.	<5 Years>

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8. The Permittee shall submit to DOH the final design specifications for necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit.	<5.5 Years>
9. The Permittee shall secure funding for the construction and implementation of the necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit. The Permittee shall submit a report identifying the source of funding to DOH.	<6 Years>
10. The Permittee shall issue a contract for the construction and implementation of the necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit. The Permittee shall submit a schedule of completion to DOH that identifies significant construction milestones.	<6.5 Years>
11. The Permittee shall initiate necessary facility upgrades to comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen contained in Part A.1 of this permit.	<7.5 Years>
12. The Permittee shall provide a revised schedule of completion to DOH that is consistent with this schedule of compliance, identifies significant construction milestones and provides an explanation for any delays from those milestones identified in Task 10. It should be noted that delays meeting compliance with Tasks 13 and 14 shall be considered noncompliance with the permit requirements.	<8.5 Years>
13. The Permittee shall complete necessary facility upgrades to comply with final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen established in Part A.1 of this permit.	<9.5 Years>
14. The Permittee shall comply with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen specified in Part A.1 of this permit.	<9.75 Years>

- c. 14 days prior to each interim date, the Permittee shall notify DOH in writing of its compliance or noncompliance with the above compliance schedules. If the Permittee did not comply with an interim compliance date, the Permittee shall provide the reason for the delay and a proposed schedule to comply with the applicable interim compliance task. The report shall further include status updates regarding compliance with all the specified interim tasks and discuss any known potential issues that may delay achieving compliance with any of the interim tasks or compliance with the final effluent limitation for ammonia nitrogen.
- d. If the Permittee fails or refuses to comply with the established compliance schedule, noncompliance shall constitute a violation of this permit for which the Director may modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate permit coverage or take direct enforcement action.

B. WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring Frequency

The Permittee shall conduct monthly chronic toxicity tests on flow weighted 24-hour composite effluent samples, in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

For whole effluent toxicity tests using *Tripneustes gratilla*, if the Permittee experiences difficulty in obtaining gametes or has unacceptable control performance while conducting the sea urchin sperm/fertilization bioassay during a monitoring period, the Permittee shall document its efforts, communicate all attempts to the Director, and report all attempts on the DMR for that monitoring period.

It shall not be considered a non-compliance of the whole effluent toxicity requirements if it can be proven to the Director's satisfaction that the inability in obtaining gametes for testing was due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control.

2. Test Species and Methods

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on *T. gratilla* using Hawaiian Collector Urchin, *Tripneustes gratilla* (Hawa'e) Fertilization Test Method 3/16/98 (Adapted by Amy Wagner, EPA Region 9 Laboratory, Richmond, CA from a method developed by George Morrison, EPA, ORD Narragansett, RI and Diane Nacci, Science Applications International Corporation, ORD Narragansett, RI) (EPA/600/R-12/022) and follow Quality Assurance procedures as described in the test methods manual Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995).

3. Chronic WET Permit Limit

All State waters shall be free from chronic toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR, Section 11-54-10, or other methods specified by the Director. For this discharge, the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the applicable IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For any one chronic toxicity test, the chronic WET permit limit that must be met is rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0):

IWC (100 percent effluent) mean response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Control mean response.

- a. For Outfall Serial No. 001, an IWC of 0.54% shall be used.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass" on the DMR form. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail" on the DMR form. To calculate either "Pass" or "Fail", the permittee shall follow the instructions in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document, Appendix A. If a test result is reported as "Fail", then the permittee shall follow Part B.6 (Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process) of this permit.

4. Quality Assurance

- a. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- b. This discharge is subject to a determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC (for statistical flowchart and procedures, see National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document, Appendix A, Figure A-1). During Step 6 of Appendix A, the Permittee shall use an alpha value of 0.05 for *T. gratilla*. The chronic IWC for Outfall Serial No. 001 is 0.54 percent effluent.
- c. Effluent dilution water and control water shall be receiving water or lab water, as described in the test methods manual Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used. To maintain acceptable salinity when conducting effluent tests with *T. gratilla*, effluent dilutions shall be adjusted by adding hypersaline brine/GP2 salts and a third control using brine shall also be tested.
- d. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
- e. All multi-concentration reference toxicant test results must be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in Method Guidance and

Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR 136) (EPA/821/B-00/004, 2000).

- f. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the Permittee shall re sample and re test within 14 calendar days.
- g. If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the Director.
- h. pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artifactual toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artifactual toxicity, the permittee shall conduct three sets of side-by-side toxicity tests in which the pH of one treatment is controlled at the pH of the effluent while the pH of the other treatment is not controlled, as described in Section 11.3.6.1 of Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Toxicity is confirmed to be artifactual and due to pH drift when no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit is observed in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation and following written approval by the Director, the permittee may use the procedures outlined in Section 11.3.6.2 of the chronic freshwater test methods manual to control effluent sample pH during the toxicity test.

5. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

Within 90 calendar days of the permit effective date, the Permittee shall prepare and submit to the Director a copy of its Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan (1-2 pages) for review. This plan shall include steps the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is measured above the chronic WET permit limit and shall include the following, at minimum:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.
- c. An indication of who would conduct the TIEs if a Toxicity Identification

Evaluation (TIE) is necessary (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

d. A flow chart of the workplan steps.

6. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

- a. If the chronic WET permit limitation is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), then the Permittee shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and test method. This toxicity test shall begin within 14 calendar days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the chronic WET permit limitation, then the Permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- b. If the chronic WET permit limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the Permittee shall conduct six (6) additional toxicity tests using the same species and test method, approximately every two (2) weeks, over a 12 week period. This testing shall begin within 14 calendar days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the chronic WET permit limit, then the Permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- c. If one of the additional toxicity tests (in paragraphs Part B.6.a or B.6.b) exceeds the chronic WET permit limitation, then, within 14 calendar days of receipt of this test result, the Permittee shall initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, EPA manual Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). In conjunction, the Permittee shall develop and implement a Detailed TRE Work Plan which shall include the following: further actions undertaken by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the Permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions.
- d. The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic

Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). Further, the Permittee may be required by the Director to initiate a TIE as part of a TRE.

- e. Prior to conducting a TIE, the Permittee shall submit a TIE plan to the Director. The TIE plan, at a minimum shall:
 - (1) Discuss previous TIE efforts and other available data useful in developing TIE procedures
 - (2) Evaluate available operations and effluent data
 - (3) Identify and discuss site-specific considerations for the TIE effort
 - (4) Include a comprehensive quality control program
 - (5) Establish a monitoring program
 - (6) Identify test methods and statistical methods to be used for the TIE effort
 - (7) Identify the TIE procedures for the baseline toxicity tests and TIE manipulations
 - (8) Discuss additional potential analysis that might be helpful in evaluating the causative toxicant(s) or appropriate treatability, such as pollutant scans for toxic effluent
 - (9) Discuss the personnel and their qualifications for the team conducting the TIE results interpretation
 - (10) Include follow-up procedures for use if the TIE is inconclusive.

The Permittee shall incorporate all comments received from the Director within 14 days of the TIE plan submittal. Within 14 days of the TIE plan submittal, the Permittee shall commence with the TIE.

7. Reporting of Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Results

- a. The Permittee shall report on the DMR for the month in which the

toxicity test was conducted: “Pass” or “Fail” (based on the Welch’s t-test result), the calculated “percent mean response at IWC”, where:

percent mean response at IWC = ((Control mean response – IWC mean response) ÷ Control mean response) × 100,

and to assist in evaluation of the test result, the standard deviations for the IWC mean response and the Control mean response.

- b. The Permittee shall submit a full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the DMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted. The laboratory report shall contain: the toxicity test results; the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s); and progress reports on TRE/TIE investigations.
- c. The Permittee shall notify the Director in writing within 5 calendar days of exceedance of the chronic WET permit limitation. This notification shall describe actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

8. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include new effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

C. WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

1. Specific Water Quality Criteria for Recreational Waters

- a. The discharge of treated wastewater through Outfall Serial No. 001 shall not cause the following water quality criteria to be violated in marine recreational water:
 - (1) Within 300 meters of the shoreline, including natural public bathing or wading areas, enterococci content shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 CFU per 100 milliliters in not less than five samples which shall be equally spaced to cover a period between 25 and 30 days. No single sample shall exceed the single sample maximum of 104 CFU per 100 milliliters or the site-specific one-sided 75 percent confidence level. Marine recreational waters along sections of the coastline where enterococci content does not exceed the standard, as shown by the geometric mean test described above, shall not be lowered in quality.
 - (2) At locations where sampling is less frequent than five samples per 25 to 30 days, no single sample shall exceed the single sample maximum nor shall the geometric mean of these samples taken during the 30 day period exceed 35 CFU per 100 milliliters.
 - (3) Raw or inadequately treated sewage, sewage for which the degree of treatment is unknown, or other pollutants of public health significance, as determined by the Director, shall not be present in natural public swimming, bathing, or wading areas. Warning signs shall be posted where human sewage has been identified as temporarily contributing to the enterococcus count.
- b. Compliance with the water quality criteria listed in Part C.1, above, shall be measured using data from the seven shoreline monitoring stations submitted to the DOH by Kailua Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

2. Basic Water Quality Criteria Applicable to All Waters:

- a. The discharge shall comply with applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the DOH under HAR, Chapter 11-54, Water Quality Standards, effective October 21, 2012.
- b. The discharge shall not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of that water quality which assures protection of public water supplies and the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife and allows recreational activities in and on the water.

- c. The discharge of treated wastewater through Outfall Serial Nos. 001 and 002 shall not cause the following water quality criteria to be violated:
1. All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which exceed the acute standards listed in HAR 11-54-4(b)(3). All State waters shall also be free from acute toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR 11-54-11, or other methods specified by the Director.
 2. All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which on average during any 24 hour period exceed the chronic standards listed in HAR 11-54(b)(3). All State waters shall also be free from chronic toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR 11-54-10, or other methods specified by the Director.
 3. All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which, on average during any 30-day period, exceed the "fish consumption" standards for non-carcinogens in HAR 11-54-4(b)(3). All State waters shall also be free from pollutants in concentrations, which on average during any 12-month period, exceed the "fish consumption" standards for pollutants identified as carcinogens in HAR 11-54-4-(b)(3).
 4. All waters shall be free of substances attributable to domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollutants, include:
 - i. Material that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits;
 - ii. Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials;
 - iii. Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish, or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving waters;
 - iv. High or low temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the water;
 - v. Substances or conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life; and

- vi. Soil particles resulting from erosion on land involved in earthwork, such as the construction of public works; highways; subdivisions; recreational, commercial, or industrial developments; or the cultivation and management of agricultural lands.

D. ZONE OF MIXING LIMITATIONS

1. Zone of Mixing (ZOM)

The ZOM shall be established for the assimilation of secondary treated wastewater at a design flow of 2.0 MGD. The ZOM shall consist of a rectangular prism having a length of 1,960 feet and a width of 1,000 feet. The diffuser is centered on the longitudinal axis of the ZOM. The discharge of treated wastewater through Outfall Serial No. 001 shall not cause the following water quality criteria to be violated in Class A dry open coastal waters beyond the ZOM:

Parameter	Units	Geometric mean not to exceed the given value	Not to exceed the given value more than 10% of the time	Not to exceed the given value more than 2% of the time
Total Nitrogen	µg/L	110.00	180.00	250.00
Ammonia Nitrogen	µg/L	2.00	5.00	9.00
Nitrate Plus Nitrite Nitrogen	µg/L	3.50	10.00	20.00
Total Phosphorus	µg/L	16.00	30.00	45.00
Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	µg/L	0.15	0.50	1.00
Turbidity	NTU	0.20	0.50	1.00
pH	s.u.	Shall not deviate more than 0.5 units from a value of 8.1, except coastal locations where and when freshwater from stream, storm drain, or groundwater discharge may depress the pH to a minimum level of 7.0.		
Temperature	°C	Shall not vary more than one degree Celsius from ambient conditions.		
Dissolved Oxygen	% Saturation	Not less than 75 percent saturation.		
Salinity	ppt	Shall not vary more than 10 percent from natural or seasonal changes considering hydrologic input and oceanographic factors.		

The specific water quality criteria set forth in the table above may be exceeded within the boundaries of the ZOM and shall not constitute a violation of this permit. Compliance with the geometric mean shall be evaluated based on a calendar year.

E. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Receiving water monitoring is performed by the Kailua Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Permittee shall obtain receiving water monitoring data for the shoreline, nearshore, and offshore stations.

1. ZOM Dilution Analysis Study

- a. Within 3 years of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall conduct and submit to DOH a dilution analysis study which identifies minimum and average dilution at the edge of the ZOM (Stations MB-2 through MB-5). In addition, the ZOM Dilution Analysis Study shall verify the presence or absence of assimilative capacity for nitrate+nitrite and ammonia nitrogen based on receiving water data at and beyond the edge of the ZOM.

- i. Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a ZOM Dilution Analysis Study Work Plan to DOH. The Work Plan shall provide a detailed discussion regarding the method by which minimum and average dilution shall be evaluated and specify a time frame for the analysis. In addition, the Work Plan shall include a discussion of the hydraulics of the ZOM, significant variables that impact available dilution within the ZOM, identify data necessary to complete the dilution study, include a plan to acquire necessary data, and identify any known potential challenges to completing the study.

The Permittee shall incorporate all comments from DOH into the Work Plan. Within 9 months of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall implement the Work Plan with any necessary revisions.

- ii. Within 2 years of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall provide an update to DOH on the status of the dilution analysis and provide any preliminary data and results available at that time.
 - iii. Within 3 years of the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a final report to DOH which; summarizes the method and results of the ZOM Dilution Analysis Study, identifies and supports a minimum and annual average dilution at the edge of the ZOM, and verifies the presence or absence of assimilative capacity for nitrate+nitrite and ammonia nitrogen.
- b. In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include new effluent limitations or permit conditions based on information provided from the ZOM Dilution Analysis Study; or to implement new,

revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to HAR Chapter 11-54-6 water quality standards.

2. Annual Receiving Water Monitoring Programs

Concurrent with the Kailua Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Permittee shall submit an annual receiving water monitoring report by March 31 each year. The annual receiving water monitoring reports shall summarize and discuss monitoring results for the previous year. Reports shall include, at minimum:

- a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).
- b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, sediment grain size, distribution of bottom sediment, rocks, and shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, etc.). In addition, the Permittee shall include the distance from shore for each nearshore sampling station.
- c. A record shall be kept of the individual(s) performing sampling or measurements. A description of the sample collection and preservation procedures used in the survey shall be included in the report.
- d. A description of methods used for laboratory analyses. Variations in procedure may be acceptable, but any such changes shall be reported to the EPA and DOH, before implementation. All such variations must be reported with the analytical results.
- e. An in-depth discussion of survey results. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.

3. Ocean Outfall Monitoring

At least once during the term of this permit the Permittee shall inspect the ocean outfall concurrent with the Kailua Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, and submit the investigation findings to the Director. The outfall inspection shall include, but not be limited to, an investigation of the structural integrity, operational status, and maintenance needs. The Permittee shall include findings of the inspection to the Director in the annual wastewater pollution prevention report in Part F of this permit for the year the outfall inspection is conducted.

F. WASTEWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

1. Annual Report

The Permittee shall submit an annual report summarizing critical parameters which impact the operations of the facility to the DOH by May 31 of each year, unless otherwise instructed by the DOH. The report shall include, at a minimum, an evaluation of critical parameters, including the following:

- a. Flow;
- b. BOD₅ loading;
- c. TSS loading;
- d. Toxic pollutants or impacts of septic wastes;
- e. Growth potential of the service area;
- f. Impact of new regulations;
- g. Bypasses and overflows;
- h. Effectiveness and condition of the collection system; and,
- i. Treatment capacity based on additional information.

2. Flow Rate Notification

The Permittee shall notify the Director and the Regional Administrator in writing not later than 90 days after the 30-day average dry weather discharge flow rate equals or exceeds 75% of the actual treatment capacity of the facility as reported above in Part F.1.i. The report shall include:

- a. Date on which the 30-day average discharge flow rate equals or exceeds 75% of the actual treatment capacity of the facility.
- b. Estimate of when the 30-day average discharge flow rate will equal or exceed the actual treatment capacity of the facility.
- c. Schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average discharge flow rate equals the actual treatment capacity of the facility.

G. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Prohibitions

It shall be a violation of this permit for the following to be introduced to the facility or sewer system:

- a. Hazardous waste;
- b. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard.
- c. Pollutants which will cause corrosive or structural damage. In no case shall discharges to the treatment plant or sewer system have a pH less than 5.0 standard units.
- d. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer system or treatment plant.
- e. Any pollutant, including heat and oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will inhibit or disrupt the treatment plant, its processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal.
- f. Free oil, or unemulsified oily water with an oil concentration above 50 mg/L. "Oil" includes any petroleum product or organic solvent. It does not include animal or vegetable products.

2. Authorized Non-domestic Sewer Dischargers

- a. Facilities authorized to discharge non-domestic wastes to the facility's collection system are those identified in the Permittee's application dated March 2, 1994, and in "A Survey of Industrial Wastewater Discharges Kanehoe Marine Corps Air Station," dated April 1989, and any new facilities which are substantially similar to those identified in the documents above. The Permittee shall maintain an up-to-date list of authorized discharge facilities, including a brief description of the type of discharge.
- b. The Permittee shall obtain approval from the Director to discharge from any non-domestic facility or process not meeting these criteria, or from any facility or process subject to an EPA effluent guideline. At least 6 months before accepting discharges from any facility not previously authorized under the previous paragraph, the Permittee shall apply to the DOH for permission for that acceptance.

3. Oil Water Separators

- a. All facilities with the potential to discharge oil to the sewer system, such as vehicle maintenance facilities and wash racks, shall be equipped with an oil water separator designed to handle peak hydraulic loads, and to prevent the discharge of free oil or unemulsified oil at a concentration greater than 50 mg/L (maximum).
- b. Oil water separators shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, Order 11345.1., dated November 30, 1988 or subsequent amendments.

At a minimum, the Permittee shall provide the following of all non-domestic facilities that operate oil water separators:

- i. All oil water separators serving active facilities shall be visually inspected by removal of all covers not less than once per week to insure proper operation and removal of accumulated oil;
 - ii. A signed written log shall be kept documenting each inspection; and
 - iii. If an oil water separator is not operating correctly, or is full of oil, or is discharging oil to the sewer system, all operations contributing wastewater to the separator shall cease until the separator has received proper maintenance.
- c. No oil water separator shall discharge directly to State waters or to any ditch or storm sewer which is tributary to a State water.

4. Annual Reports

The Permittee shall submit to the Director an annual report of industrial pretreatment activities containing the following information:

- a. A list of all new non-domestic facilities and processes discharging to the sewer system.
- b. A list of all active oil water separators, the location and discharge point of each separator, the names of the individuals responsible for routine inspection of each separator, and the number of inspections performed in the previous year. The report shall also include a summary of each instance where inspection or testing revealed that the separator was not operated or maintained correctly.

- c. The annual report for the period covering the previous calendar year is due on August 30th of each year.

H. SLUDGE/BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

1. Sludge Use/Disposal Requirements

a. General Conditions and Requirements

(1) Acceptable Sludge Use/Disposal Practices

- (a) The Permittee shall dispose of all sludge generated at the facility at a municipal solid waste landfill, at a sludge surface disposal site, by land application, or by transferring the sludge to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal in accordance with all applicable portions of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503 and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62.
- (b) Storage of sludge for over two years from the time it is generated shall be considered to be surface disposal. The storage site shall meet all the requirements of a surface disposal site under 40 CFR 503 Subpart C and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62. If the Permittee desires to store sludge for longer periods of time prior to final disposal, the Permittee shall submit a written request to the EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and Director containing the information required under 40 CFR Section 503.20(b).
- (c) The Permittee shall dispose of sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg of PCBs in accordance with 40 CFR 761.
- (d) If the Permittee desires to dispose of sludge using a method not listed above, the Permittee shall submit a request for permit modification to EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and Director 180 calendar days prior to the commencement of the alternate disposal practice.

(2) Duty to Mitigate

- (a) The Permittee shall be responsible for ensuring the following:
 - (i) All sludge produced at its facility is used/disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503, and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62, whether the Permittee uses/disposes of the sludge itself or transfers it to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal.

- (ii) Subsequent preparers, applicators, or disposers of the sludge are informed of the requirements under 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503, and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62.
 - (iii) Sludge is not allowed to enter State waters, or to contaminate an underground drinking water source.
 - (iv) Sludge treatment, storage, use, and disposal do not create a public nuisance.
 - (v) Haulers who ship non-Class A sludge off-site for additional treatment, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep sludge contained.
- (b) The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any sludge use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(3) Other Conditions

- (a) The Director may promptly modify or revoke and reissue this permit to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under the Act Section 405(d), or adopted under HRS, Chapter 342D, or HAR, Chapter 11-62, if the standard is more stringent than the standard in this permit or covers a pollutant or practice not covered in this permit.
- (b) The sludge requirements in this part are supplemental to the other conditions of this permit. In the event of a conflict, those requirements more protective of the environment shall apply.
- (c) The requirements in 40 CFR 503 are enforceable by the EPA independently of being included in this permit.

b. Sludge Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Sludge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below:

- (a) Sludge Disposed of in Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Monitoring Parameter/Test Procedures	Limitation	Monitoring Frequency
Paint Filter Test (SW-486, EPA Method 9095)	No "Free Liquids" ¹	1/Year

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Monitoring Parameter/Test Procedures	Limitation	Monitoring Frequency
Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test ²	²	1/Year
Priority Pollutants ³	N/A	1/Year ⁴

N/A = Not Applicable

¹ "Free Liquids" as defined in EPA Method 9095.

² The parameters to be tested by the TCLP test and their limitations are specified in 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic.

³ Priority pollutants are listed under the Act Section 307(a).

⁴ The Permittee shall test for priority pollutants more frequently if required under the pretreatment program.

(b) Sludge Disposed of in Surface Disposal Sites (Sludge-only Landfill or Disposal on Land Not for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

Parameter	Limitation (Mg/kg)							Monitoring Frequency
	0<25 m	25<50 m	50<75 m	75<100 m	100<125 m	125<150 m	>150 m	
Arsenic ¹	30	34	39	46	53	62	73	²
Chromium ¹	200	220	260	300	360	450	600	²
Nickel ¹	210	240	270	320	390	420	420	²
TCLP Test ³	³							1/Year
Priority Pollutants ⁴	N/A							1/Year ⁵

m = Meter

N/A = Not Applicable

¹ The Permittee shall monitor for this parameter only if sludge is disposed of in a unit with no liner and leachate system. Limitations are based on the distance (meters) from the active sludge unit boundary to the nearest property line.

² Monitoring frequency shall be determined by the following table:

Annual Production, Dry Weight (Metric Tons/Year)	Monitoring Frequency
0 - 290	1/Year (November)
290 - 1,500	1/Quarter (Feb/May/Aug/Dec)
1,500 - 15,000	6/Year (Feb/Apr/Jun/Aug/Oct/Dec)
>15,000	1/Month

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Parameter	Limitation (Mg/kg)							Monitoring Frequency
	0<25 m	25<50 m	50<75 m	75<100 m	100<125 m	125<150 m	>150 m	

³ The parameters to be tested by the TCLP test and their limitations are specified in 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic.

⁴ Priority pollutants are listed under the CWA Section 307(a).

⁵ The Permittee shall test for priority pollutants more frequently if required under the pretreatment program.

(c) The Permittee shall obtain and comply with the Wastewater Management Individual Permit, issued by the DOH, Wastewater Branch.

(2) The Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan for monitoring toxics reduction, including the number and location of sampling points.

(a) If sludge generated at the facility is land applied or disposed at a surface disposal site, the sampling plan shall also include pathogens and vector attraction reduction monitoring.

(b) If pathogen reduction is determined by time and temperature, the plan shall be designed to determine temperatures throughout the batch being treated.

(c) If windrow composting is used, temperature shall be measured at least once for each 150 feet of windrow, and include measurements at depths of 12 to 24 inches below the surface.

c. Requirements for Sludge Disposed of in Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

(1) The Permittee shall dispose sludge in municipal solid waste landfills that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258; and HAR, Chapter 11-58.1.

(2) The Permittee shall have a qualified groundwater scientist develop a groundwater monitoring program for the surface disposal site or certify that the placement of sludge on the site will not cause aquifer contamination.

- d. Requirements for Sludge Disposed of in Surface Disposal Sites (Sludge-only Landfill or Disposal on Land Not for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)
 - (1) Sludge that is disposed of in a sludge-only landfill shall meet the general requirements, pollutant limits (for surface disposal sites without liners and leachate systems), management practices, and operational standards in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C and additional pollutant limits requested by the Director.
 - (2) The Permittee shall have a qualified groundwater scientist develop a groundwater monitoring program for the surface disposal site or certify that the placement of sludge on the site will not cause aquifer contamination.
- e. Requirements for Sludge that is Land-Applied (Added to Soil for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

The Permittee shall obtain and comply with the Wastewater Management Individual Permit, issued by the DOH, Wastewater Branch.

- f. Notification Requirements
 - (1) If sludge other than exceptional quality sludge is shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall notify the permitting authorities in the receiving state or Indian land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State or Indian authorities) 60 calendar days prior to shipment.
 - (2) The Permittee shall notify the EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and the Director of any non-compliance that may seriously endanger public health or the environment within 24 hours after becoming aware of the non-compliance. A written non-compliance report shall be submitted, postmarked, or faxed within five working days after the Permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.
 - (3) The Permittee shall report all other instances of non-compliance not reported under Part H.1.f.(2) at the time discharge monitoring reports are submitted as required by Part I.1 of this permit.
- g. Annual Report

By February 19th of each year, the Permittee shall submit an annual report on sludge management activities during the previous calendar year to the

EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and the Director. The report shall provide the following information:

- (1) Total amount of sludge generated that year and a breakdown of the usage/disposal methods employed (in dry weight, metric tons).
- (2) Results of all monitoring required by Part H.1.b.
- (3) If sludge was disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill, then the Permittee shall include the following certification statement:

"I certify under the penalty of law, that the paint filter test and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test requirements have been met, and that vector attraction reduction requirements have been met by the municipal solid waste landfill. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the necessary requirements have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment."

- (4) If sludge was disposed in a surface disposal site, the following information shall be included:
 - (a) Requirements specified in 40 CFR 503.27.
 - (b) Name and mailing address of surface disposal operator if different from Permittee.
 - (c) Location (street address and latitude and longitude) of surface disposal site.
 - (d) Results of groundwater monitoring, or a copy of a certification by a groundwater scientist (including the scientist's name, title, and phone number) that the placement of sludge at the surface disposal site will not cause aquifer contamination.
- (5) If sludge was land-applied, the following information shall be included:
 - (a) Requirements specified in 40 CFR 503.17(a) for all facilities preparing sludge for land application or reference to that facility's report, if submitted to EPA separately.

- (b) Names and addresses of all facilities receiving the non-exceptional quality sludge, including land appliers and those facilities providing further treatment/blending prior to land application.
 - (c) Location of land application sites of non-exceptional quality sludge (street address, latitude and longitude) and sizes of parcels.
 - (d) Crops grown, agronomic rate for the crops grown, and certification by the land appliers of non-exceptional quality sludge that the sludge was applied at a rate not exceeding the agronomic rate determined for each crop.
 - (e) Copies of other certification statements by land appliers of non-exceptional quality sludge.
- (6) If sludge was stored, the following information shall also be included:
- (a) Age of stored sludge.
 - (b) Name and mailing address of operator of storage site if different from Permittee.
 - (b) Location of stored sludge (street address, latitude and longitude).
- (7) If sludge was disposed using other methods, descriptions of the methods employed and the locations (street address, latitude and longitude) of the usage/disposal sites shall be included.
- (8) Annual reports shall be submitted to DOH through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and NGPCs. This form is accessible through the e-Permitting Portal website at:
- <https://eha.cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/View/home.aspx>.

You will be asked to do a one-time registration to obtain your login and password. After you register, click on the Application Finder tool to locate the form. Follow the instruction to complete and submit this form. All submissions shall include a CD or DVD containing the downloaded e-Permitting submission and a completed Transmittal Requirements and Certification Statement for e-Permitting NPDES/NGPC Compliance Submissions Form, with original signature and date.

- (9) A copy of the Annual report shall be submitted to EPA and DOH at the following addresses:

Regional Sludge Coordinator (WTR-5)
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Wastewater Sludge Program Manager
Wastewater Branch
Environmental Management Division
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 309
Honolulu, HI 96814-4920

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Schedule of Submission

a. Effluent and Receiving Water Monitoring Programs

(1) Effluent Monitoring Program

Within 30 days after the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit an updated/revised Effluent Monitoring Program which complies with Part A of this permit to the Director for approval.

(2) The Programs(s) shall include at a minimum, but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Sampling location map;**
- (b) Sample holding time;**
- (c) Preservation techniques;**
- (d) Test method and method detection level; and**
- (e) Quality control measures.**

The DOH reserves the right to require the Permittee to revise the approved program, as appropriate, pursuant toward compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 with detection limits low enough to measure the compliance with Part A of this permit. For cases where the discharge limitation is below the lowest detection limit of the appropriate test procedure, the compliance shall be based upon the lowest detection limit of the method.

If a test method has not been promulgated for a particular constituent, the Permittee may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the constituent in the discharge provided the Permittee submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method.

2. Transmittal and Monitoring Results Reporting Requirements

a. Certification of Transmittals

Submit all information in accordance with HAR, Section 11-55-07(b), with the following certification statement by an appropriate signatory:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment for knowing violations.”

- b. Include “NPDES Permit No. **HI 0110078**” on each transmittal.

Failure to provide the assigned permit number for this facility on future correspondence or transmittals may be a basis for delay of the processing of the document(s).

- c. Reporting of Discharge and Monitoring Results

- (1) All wastewater monitoring, and biosolids/sludge monitoring, sample preservation, and analyses shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit. All receiving water monitoring, sample preservation, and analyses shall be performed as specified in this permit.
- (2) In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(c), effluent analyses for metals shall be reported as total recoverable.
- (3) Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). The results of all monitoring required by this permit shall be submitted in a format which allows direct comparison with the limitations in Part A and other requirements of this permit.
- (4) For the purposes of reporting, the Permittee shall use the reporting threshold equivalent to the laboratory’s method detection limit (MDL). As such, the Permittee must conduct influent and effluent analyses in accordance with the method specified Appendix 1 of this permit and must utilize a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the concentration of the minimum level (ML).
 - (a) The MDL is defined as the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence.

- (b) The ML is defined as the concentration in a sample equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. Where a promulgated ML is not available, an interim ML is calculated using a factor of 3.18 times the MDL.

Analytical results at or above the laboratory's MDL shall be reported on DMRs as the measured concentration. For analytical results between the MDL and the ML, the Permittee shall report in the comment section on the DMR the sigma (σ) value (determined by the laboratory during the MDL study). Analytical results below the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as zero (i.e., "0").

- (5) Should there be no discharges during the monitoring period, the DMR form shall so state.
- (6) All receiving water data shall be submitted annually to EPA's Storage and Retrieval Data Warehouse (STORET) in accordance with Water Quality Exchange (WQX) specifications (or equivalent data base/submission guidelines, as directed by the EPA).

Receiving water data shall be submitted electronically, as directed by EPA, to the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Monitoring and Assessment Office, WTR-2
75 Hawthorn Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

d. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant at location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified in 40 CFR 136, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. The increased frequency shall also be indicated.

e. Submittal of Monitoring Results Using NetDMR

The Permittee shall submit DMRs required under this permit electronically using NetDMR. NetDMR is accessed from: <http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>.

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DMRs shall be submitted electronically no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. Once a Permittee begins submitting DMRs using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit hard copies of DMRs to the Director, unless otherwise requested by the Director.

f. Schedule of Submission

(1) The Permittee shall submit reports to the Director as specified below.

Report	Reporting Period	Report Due Date
Discharge Monitoring Report	1/Month	28 th day of the month following completed reporting period
Sludge/Biosolids Annual Report	1/Year	February 19 of each year
Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report	1/Year	August 30 th of each year
Annual Receiving Water Monitoring Report	1/Year	March 31 of each year
Wastewater Pollution Prevention Program Annual Report	1/Year	May 31 of each year
Initial Investigation TRE Workplan	1/Permit Term	90 days after permit effective date
ZOM Dilution Analysis Study Work Plan	1/Permit Term	180 days after permit effective date
ZOM Dilution Analysis Study Report	1/Permit Term	3 years after permit effective date

Signed copies of monitoring and all other reports required by this permit, except those described in Part I.2.e.(2) of this permit, shall be submitted to the Director through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and NGPCs. This form is accessible through the e-Permitting Portal website at:

<https://eha.cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/View/home.aspx>.

You will be asked to do a one-time registration to obtain your login and password. After you register, click on the Application Finder tool to locate the form. Follow the instruction to complete and submit this form. All submissions shall include a CD or DVD containing the downloaded e-Permitting submission and a completed Transmittal Requirements and Certification Statement for e-Permitting NPDES/NGPC Compliance Submissions Form, with original signature and date.

Duplicate copies of the annual sludge reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator as specified in Part H of this permit.

Duplicate copies of the sludge reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator as specified in Part H of this permit.

3. Reporting of Noncompliance, Unanticipated Bypass, or Upset

The following requirements replace the 24-hour notice requirements for bypasses (Standard NPDES Conditions Section 17(d)(2)(B) and 40 CFR Section 122.41(1)(6)(ii)(A)) and upsets (Standard NPDES Conditions Section 18(c)(3) and 40 CFR Section 122.41(1)(6)(ii)(B)).

a. Immediate Reporting

- (1) In the event of a bypass, upset, or sewage spill resulting in or contributing to a discharge to State waters, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel become aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.
- (2) In the event of a bypass, upset, or sewage spill resulting in or contributing to a discharge of 1,000 gallons or more to State waters, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH and the AP news wire services at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel become aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.
- (3) In the event of an exceedance of a daily maximum discharge limitation, if any exist, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.

b. Contact for Oral Reports

- (1) The Permittee shall make oral reports during regular office hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) to the DOH, Clean Water Branch (CWB) at 586-4309.
- (2) The Permittee shall make oral reports outside of regular office hours to the State-On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) from the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) at 226-3799, or to the State Hospital Operator at 247-2191.

c. Written Submission

- (1) For those non-compliances requiring immediate reporting, the Permittee shall submit a written non-compliance report. The Permittee shall submit the report to the DOH, CWB, in accordance with Part I.1.f.(1) within five working days after the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the noncompliance.
- (2) The report shall contain a description of the non-compliance and its cause; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times; if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; public notice efforts, if any; clean-up efforts, if any; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.
- (3) The Director may waive the written report or the five working day deadline on a case-by-case basis for spills, bypasses, upsets, and violations of daily maximum discharge limitations if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the non-compliance or when the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the non-compliance.

d. Other Non-Compliance

The Permittee shall report all other instances of non-compliance not reported under Part I.2.a at the time DMRs are submitted as required by Part I.1 of this permit. The non-compliance reports shall contain the information requested in Part I.2.c.(2) of this permit.

4. Other Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(1) through 122.41(l)(5), and 122.41(l)(8) as incorporated by Standard NPDES Permit Conditions, Section 16. Parts I.1 and I.2 of this permit supersede the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and 122.41(l)(7).

5. Planned Changes

Any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, not covered by Standard Condition 16.a.(1), (2) or (3) shall be reported to the Director on a quarterly basis.

6. Types of Sample

- a. "Grab sample" means an individual sample collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding fifteen (15) minutes.
- b. "Composite sample", except for when determining compliance with Part A.2 of this permit, means a combination of at least eight (8) sample aliquots, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of the facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.

J. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this permit shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade, as determined by the DOH. If such personnel are not available to staff the wastewater treatment facilities, a program to promote such certification shall be developed and enacted by the Permittee. Activities of this program shall be reported in the Annual Report in Part F of this permit.
2. The Permittee shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the Permittee shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.
3. This permit may be reopened and modified, in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information.

4. Treatment Plant Maintenance and Process Solids Monitoring

The Permittee shall utilize a Process Control Program (a.k.a. a computerized maintenance and operation program) which is updated on a regular basis, i.e., no less than quarterly. The computerized program shall be identical or substantially similar to the program currently in use. The computerized program currently in use was initially approved by the Marine Corps in June 1989.

Treatment plant solids streams shall be subject to the minimum schedule of monthly and bimonthly grab sample monitoring as a part of routine operation and maintenance. The monitoring results shall be retained by the Permittee and submitted to the Director upon request.

5. Response to Sewage Spill

- a. Discharges to Surface Waters or Only to the Ground Outside the Facility's Fence
 - (1) Disinfection/Clean Up
 - (a) Sewage that is discharged shall be disinfected prior to being discharged if sufficient disinfection contact time is available. Best

judgment should be used in determining the amount of chlorine added to the discharge if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. The Permittee shall comply with the total residual chlorine discharge limitation as specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55.

- (b) Contaminated grounds shall be cleared of all debris and standing wastewater, and disinfected.

(2) Public Warnings

- (a) The Permittee shall immediately post "Warning Signs" in the areas or near waters likely to be affected by the discharge and where public access is possible.
- (b) The Director in care of the CWB shall also check whether the number and location of the posted "Warning Signs" are sufficient. Authorization to remove the signs will also come from the Director in care of the CWB. The Director in care of the CWB may require the Permittee to post additional "Warning Signs" as needed and may assist in removal of the signs.

(3) Public Access

When or where standing wastewater cannot be removed from the ground, public access shall be limited by barricades or other means.

(4) Special Sampling of Surface Waters

- (a) The Permittee shall conduct bacteria (Enterococci and either *Clostridium perfringens* or fecal coliform) sampling in discharges greater than 100 gallons, or when public health may be threatened, in the area of the receiving water affected by the discharge, as soon as possible. The results shall be submitted to the Director immediately. Monitoring shall continue until notification to stop is received from the Director.
- (b) The Director shall be informed of the location of sampling stations and may modify the number of stations and site selection.
- (c) The Director may require additional bacteria monitoring by the Permittee to supplement their existing monitoring program, as necessary or appropriate.

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K. LOCATION AND ZOM AND RECEIVING WATER STATION MAPS

(See Figures 1 and 2)

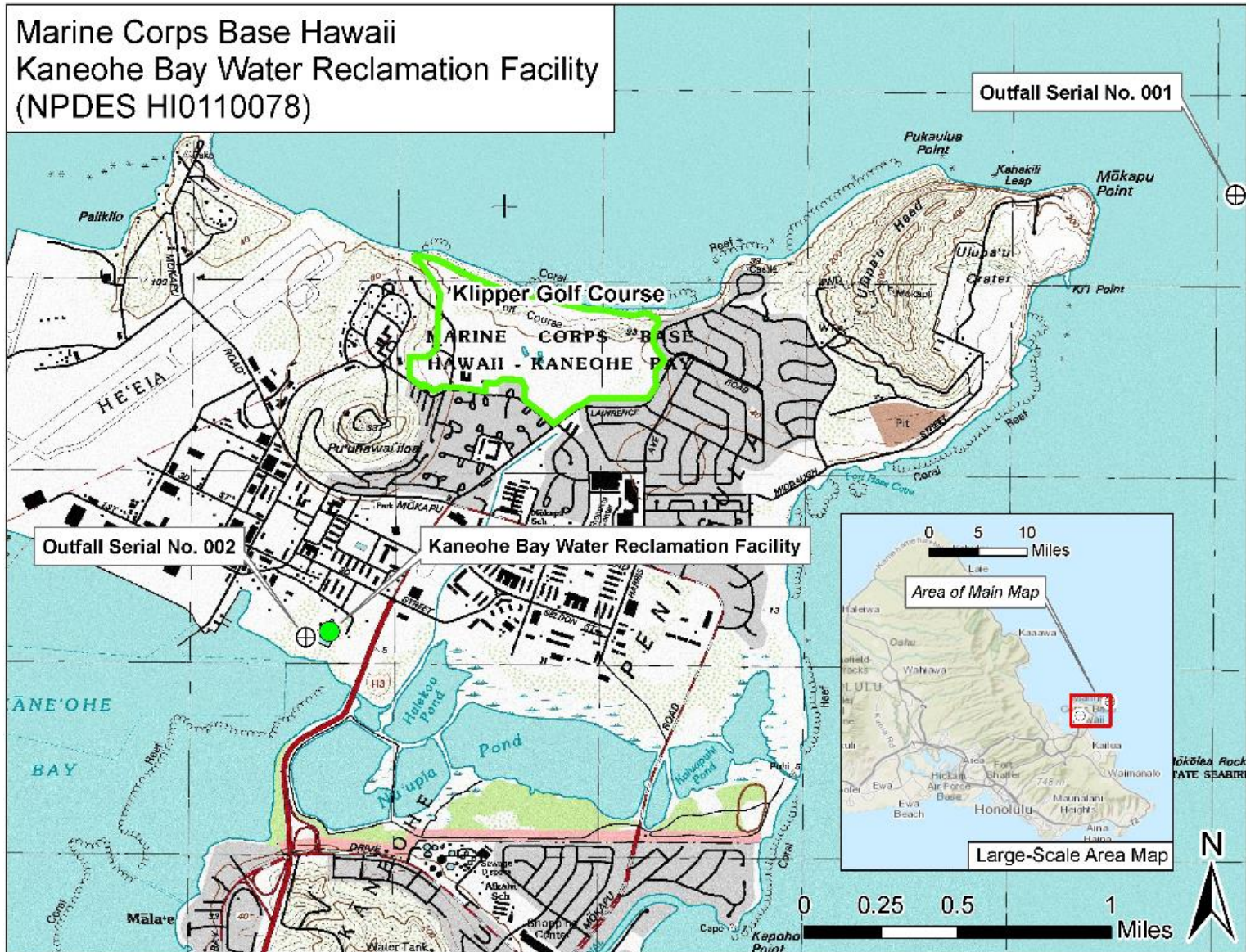


Figure 1 – Location Map

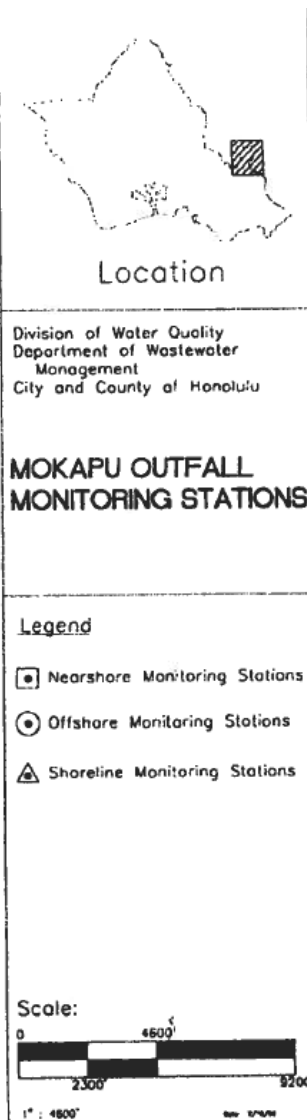


Figure 2 – Zone of Mixing (ZOM) and Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

APPENDIX 1 – MONITORING METHODS

Discharge Parameter	Sample Type ¹	Analytical Method
<i>Metals</i>		
Antimony	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Arsenic	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Beryllium	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Cadmium	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Chromium	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Copper	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Lead	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Mercury	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Nickel	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Selenium	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Silver	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Thallium	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
Zinc	24-Hour Composite	GF/AA ICP-MS
<i>Pesticides</i>		
Aldrin	24-Hour Composite	608
Chlordane	24-Hour Composite	608
Dieldrin	24-Hour Composite	608
4,4'-DDT	24-Hour Composite	608
4,4'-DDE	24-Hour Composite	608
4,4'-DDD	24-Hour Composite	608
Alpha-Endosulfan	24-Hour Composite	608
Beta Endosulfan	24-Hour Composite	608
Endosulfan Sulfate	24-Hour Composite	608
Endrin	24-Hour Composite	608
Endrin Aldehyde	24-Hour Composite	608
Heptachlor	24-Hour Composite	608
Heptachlor Epoxide	24-Hour Composite	608
Alpha BHC	24-Hour Composite	608
Beta BHC	24-Hour Composite	608
Delta BHC	24-Hour Composite	608
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	24-Hour Composite	608
Toxaphene	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1016	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1221	24-Hour Composite	608

Discharge Parameter	Sample Type¹	Analytical Method
PCB 1232	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1242	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1248	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1254	24-Hour Composite	608
PCB 1260	24-Hour Composite	608
<i>Base/Neutral Extractables</i>		
Acenaphthene	24-Hour Composite	625
Acenaphthylene	24-Hour Composite	625
Anthracene	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzidine	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzo(a)Anthracene	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	24-Hour Composite	625
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	24-Hour Composite	625
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	24-Hour Composite	625
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	24-Hour Composite	625
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	24-Hour Composite	625
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	24-Hour Composite	625
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
2-Chloronaphthalene	24-Hour Composite	625
Chrysene	24-Hour Composite	625
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	24-Hour Composite	625
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	24-Hour Composite	625
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	24-Hour Composite	625
Diethyl Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
Dimethyl Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	24-Hour Composite	625
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	24-Hour Composite	625
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	24-Hour Composite	625
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	24-Hour Composite	625
Fluoranthene	24-Hour Composite	625
Fluorene	24-Hour Composite	625
Hexachlorobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
Hexachlorobutadiene	24-Hour Composite	625
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	24-Hour Composite	625
Hexachloroethane	24-Hour Composite	625
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	24-Hour Composite	625
Isophorone	24-Hour Composite	625
Naphthalene	24-Hour Composite	625
Nitrobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	24-Hour Composite	625

Discharge Parameter	Sample Type ¹	Analytical Method
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	24-Hour Composite	625
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	24-Hour Composite	625
Phenanthrene	24-Hour Composite	625
Pyrene	24-Hour Composite	625
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	24-Hour Composite	625
Acid Extractables		
2-Chlorophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
2,4-Dichlorophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
2,4-Dimethylphenol	24-Hour Composite	625
4,6-Dintro-O-Cresol	24-Hour Composite	625
2,4-Dinitrophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
2-Nitrophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
4-Nitrophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
P-Chloro-M-Cresol	24-Hour Composite	625
Pentachlorophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
Phenol	24-Hour Composite	625
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	24-Hour Composite	625
Volatile Organics		
Acrolein	Grab	603
Acrylonitrile	Grab	603
Benzene	Grab	601/602/624
Bromoform	Grab	601/602/624
Carbon Tetrachloride	Grab	601/602/624
Chlorobenzene	Grab	601/602/624
Chlorodibromomethane	Grab	601/602/624
Chloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	Grab	601/602/624
hloroform	Grab	601/602/624
Dichlorobromomethane	Grab	601/602/624
1,1-Dichloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
1,2-Dichloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Grab	601/602/624
1,2-Dichloropropane	Grab	601/602/624
1,3-Dichloropropylene	Grab	601/602/624
Ethylbenzene	Grab	601/602/624
Methyl Bromide	Grab	601/602/624
Methyl Chloride	Grab	601/602/624
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
Tetrachloroethylene	Grab	601/602/624
Toluene	Grab	601/602/624
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	Grab	601/602/624
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Grab	601/602/624
Trichloroethylene	Grab	601/602/624
Vinyl Chloride	Grab	601/602/624
Miscellaneous		
Cyanide	Grab	335.2/335.3
Asbestos (Not required unless required)	24-Hour Composite	Microscopy
2,3,7,8-	24-Hour Composite	613/8280

Discharge Parameter	Sample Type ¹	Analytical Method
Tetrachlorodibenzon-P-Dioxin (TCDD)		
301(h) Pesticides		
Demeton	24-Hour Composite	614
Guthion	24-Hour Composite	614
Parathion	24-Hour Composite	614
Malathion	24-Hour Composite	614
Mirex	24-Hour Composite	608
Methoxychlor	24-Hour Composite	608

¹ Unless otherwise specified in the permit.